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NUMBER 112.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

THE LEADING BRAND OF THE TIMES.



George Goulet & C°
REIMS

J. RIFFLARD'S SONS, Solo Agents,
NO. 42 VESBY-ST., NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.

RICH AND ELEGANT JEWELRY!

New and Beautiful Designs received daily direct from the Manufacturers, especially for the Holidays.

C. D. PEACOCK'S,
98 STATE-ST.,

N. W. CORNER WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE FIELD, LEEITER & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square, New York,

is now receiving their importations for the Holidays, and will open New Goods each day for a few weeks.

Their stock will be larger and richer than ever before offered by them.

Early selections are recommended, as having the advantage of the first choice, and the avoidance of the hurry and confusion of the latter part of the season.

Purchases reserved until the delivery is ordered.

During the month of December, commencing the 7th inst., their store will remain open late evening.

ON, POMEROY & CO.

Dec. 11, at 9 1/2 o'clock.

Sale New and Second-hand

NATURE.

Anterior Sets, Dining-tables and Kitchen-

rooms, Easy Chairs, Center Tables, Side-

boards, etc. Also a bankrupt stock of

Linens, &c., &c.

Fancy Goods, suited for the Holiday

Season; 75 new heating Fenders and Cooking

Stoves, &c., &c.

AUCTION, &c., &c.

ON FRIDAY'S SALE,

Wood, Assignees, Bankrupt Sale of

Packages TEAS,

Onion, Oregano, All good, fresh, and de-

licious. P. M. POMEROY & CO., Auctione-

rs.

ON, POMEROY & CO.

Dec. 12, at 9 1/2 o'clock.

Crockery, in open lots.

Crockery, in original packages.

old. Furniture.

old furniture in suites, various

old-top Ware, Rock Chairs,

Rocking Chairs, Mirrors,

etc.

Old Cloth, Plated Ware, etc., etc.

P. O. P. GORE & CO., Auctione-

rs.

LEONARD & CO.,

WASHINGTON-ST.

old field, Letter & Co's.

SECOND-HAND

E. CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,

etc.

AT SALROOM.

Second-hand Furniture, Carpets,

Bedding Stoves, &c.

etc.

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BALTIMORE.

Chicago's New Railroad-Connection with the Seaboard.

How the B. & O. R. R. Compares with Other Trunk-Lines.

Baltimore's Facilities for Exportation and Importation.

Its Prospective Trade-Relations with Chicago and the West.

Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In April, 1827, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was organized, and the construction of the road commenced July 4, 1828—the first stone being laid by the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, then over 90 years of age, who declared it was the most important act of his life, and witnessed even his signing of the Declaration of Independence. In less than two years, the track was completed to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of 13 miles, and its cars, similar to our horse-cars, were drawn by horses. About this time, steam made its appearance on the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad, and excited great attention in this country. But the English road was nearly straight, while the Baltimore & Ohio Road was very crooked, and, though steam locomotives succeeded there, it was not thought possible to use them here, strange as it may now seem, up to this time steam had never been used on an American railway, and had not even been dreamt of.

The railroad company, which the New York millionaires, was the first to demonstrate that a steam locomotive was practicable on a crooked track. He constructed a railway-loomotive weighing less than a ton, and, on the 23rd day of August, 1830, ran it himself over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills and back again, drawing after him the Directors of the road, in an open car on four wheels, looking much like a common farm-wagon, at the tremendous speed of 15 miles an hour. When, at one point, he went safely round a curve at the fearful rate of 18 miles an hour, the astonishment and enthusiasm of the Directors knew no bounds. This was the first railway-locomotive ever constructed in America, and this was the first transportation of persons by steam that ever took place this side of the Atlantic. Peter Cooper still lives, a general, honored old man; but, in the last forty years, the changes in him have been slight compared to those that have occurred in railway-locomotives and appliances.

If the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been slow in reaching Chicago, the great granary of the Northwest.

IT IS NOT AT LEAST BEEN SURE.

We are not only unacquainted with the corruption that, in other railroad corporations, has been committed, but we are ignorant of the cause of it. Our railroads have been so constructed, and so far advanced, that they have not been able to compete with the European railroads, and, therefore, make money on freight rates too low to be remunerative to the companies that must sustain Tom St. Jay Gould, and, C. C. Connelley, and others, who must be the author and source of its management.

No wonder that the latter comes here personally to coax the Baltimore giant to lay its head on the soft top of combined freight-rates prepared at the Sagamore, Concord, and elsewhere, and their like, and their like.

"The Philistines be upon them!" It is to be hoped that the modern Samson will not thus part with his strength and his eyesight.

There is no question in which the Baltimore & Ohio surpasses all competing railroads in its facilities for transporting the products of the Northwest to tide-water:

First—its route is shortest.

The distance from Chicago to Baltimore, and New York are as follows:

Miles.

By Baltimore & Ohio Railroad..... 500

To New York via New York Central Railroad..... 500

To New York via Erie Railroad..... 500

New York via Pennsylvania Railroad..... 500

By New York Central and Erie..... 480

By New York Central and Erie, via Lake Erie..... 420

Second—As compared with the average of the above railroads, it has only one-fifth of the above railroads, and, therefore, makes money on freight rates too low to be remunerative to the companies that must sustain Tom St. Jay Gould, and, C. C. Connelley, and others, who must be the author and source of its management.

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LITERATURE.

Bancroft's History of the United States.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, TO THE END OF THE REVOLUTION. By George Bancroft, Vol. X. 8vo., pp. 553. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1874.

The publication of the tenth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, which happily concluded the undertaking, is the occasion of self-congratulation to every earnest student of American history. It is forty years since the first volume appeared; and, in the meantime, there has been a whole generation of mortals has passed away. During these years, historical investigation has shed a flood of light upon the questions discussed in the early volumes. A purer taste, and more exact methods of historical discussion, have come into use; and there are to-day a hundred zealous and critical inquirers into the facts of our national history, where there was one in 1834, when the initial volume of Bancroft appeared. The occasion for congratulation, in the completion of the work, is in the fact that the field is now open for somebody to write a standard history of our country, which would be as impracticable while this intermediate effort of Bancroft was in progress.

Mr. Bancroft commenced the work when a young man, and with very slender preparation for so comprehensive an undertaking. He was graduated at Harvard College at the age of 17, and all the English scholars do, or should do, in view of his talents, what may be the dimensions of the edifice itself when fully completed? The history of one's country, expanded in this fashion, could hardly be read in the brief span allotted to it. It was the late Mr. Bancroft's original intention to make his work a history of the revolution, and to maintain his previous statement if it were true, or his publishers, furnished a General Index. We shall enter no protest if a similar provision be applied to all writers of Law, Medicine, Science, and Literature.

The capture of Laracca, 20 articles of food were sent by

the rebels, and the rebels being informed of the terms offered, were arrested, and, in order to secure a safe conduct, were compelled to this day, 1870, to sequester a small amount of money in their hands, and having

of those places, by the persons who have delighted in the youthful

woman, resting their brains (as were her words), was more

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she only could save it, and

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THE INQUISITION.

A Long and Terrible Drama of Persecution.

The Diabolical Work of the "Holy Office" in Various Countries.

Spain the Chief Seat of the Atrocious Fanaticism.

Four Hundred Thousand Victims to Religious Bigotry in That Single Kingdom.

Opposition of France, England, Italy, and Germany, to the Papal Pretensions.

The Institution Swept Away by the French Revolution.

Its Attempted Revival After the Down-fall of the First Napoleon.

The Spirit of the "Holy Office" Not Yet Disappeared from the World.

From the London Times.

THE INQUISITION AND ITS HISTORY. Three volumes deal with a terrible episode in a memorable tale of wrongs and suffering which will always be a warning to those who love to study the phases of religious faith and the growth and progress of human society. The souls of the Inquisition form

THE DARKEST SCENE. in that long and terrible drama of persecution which at different periods has disgraced Christendom, and which, though made intelligible to those who dwell on the past with thoughtful eyes, must be contemplated with shame and regret by those who believe in the truths of the Gospel. The establishment of this famous institution marked one of the most successful efforts of superstition to stifle thought, and signally showed how human cruelty could sin exasperate crime and guilt in what no sense was added to either. The principle, too, which upheld the Inquisition was not the least daring of the assumptions of credulity in the Middle Ages; and its organization, which in its full development was an absolute tyranny superior to law, was probably the most insidious and on the rights of the State ever devised. As for the institution, we think it survived the reign of Henry IV, and the nation

we think, is historically correct,—the outburst of this terrible persecution

WHICH GAVE BIRTH to what is now called the Inquisition, was the result of an undoubting belief which preceded the heretical revolt of Provence, the cognizance of religious offenses had belonged to the bishops of the whole Church; but when the papal legates came to claim the few ecclesiastical franchises which the faith who made their appearance at distant intervals, or occasionally to destroy the unhappy Jews who became objects of ecclesiastical hatred, the thirteenth century caused Rome to seek more effectual means to vindicate and assure her spiritual rule, and the Popes largely succeeded in obtaining what they desired—the authority of the Papacy had been enjoyed. In those parts of Christendom where the Papal influence was strong and unbroken, the system was, in fact, reversed during the years that followed in 1414-15: the pontiff Ferdinand made a bold attempt to restore the Inquisition in the Kingdom, and the Tribunal of the Faith in the other countries, even in the centre of its supreme authority. Charles III, centred its actions in Spain, and expressed disgust at his cruel executions; his death was followed by the King of Portugal; and the French revolution and the sword of Napoleon was a

cause made perdition flourish in Spain with a vigor unknown in other countries, and it is the Peninsula that we behold the Inquisition in its highest perfection. The Pope had a fullness of power, when it had become absolute from Figueras to Cadiz. The Inquisition, as we have seen, was placed under the care of the Monks, those who had become absolute from the Bishop of the Holy Office, and the Inquisition and its horrors were, perhaps, the deadliest which modern Europe has ever witnessed. The Inquisitorial Courts spread over the country, and, after a time of information, sent their agents to the towns, destroying heresy with extraordinary success and vigor. The procedure of these fearful tribunals was a

SECRET AWAY THE WHOLE FABRIC.

STRANGERS AND REVENGE. informed of the charges against them; confessions were wrung from their lips by torture, which was also often applied to the witnesses; their advocates were compelled to abdicate their defense, and, however innocent, they were never acquitted, but dismissed subject to a fresh prosecution. As may be supposed, this tremendous machinery of destruction, with its Courts and its agents in the extremities, was not until the great change of 1534 that the College of Cardinals at Rome ceased to exercise a severe and pruning jurisdiction over the Papal States.

The day, however, of the Inquisition and its evil name. The first of these courts was set up in France, as a sequel to the Albigensian crusade; and under the auspices of officials from Rome, it sat with the rank and rank of Inquisitors. It gave free scope to

SACRED VENGEANCE.

in the neighbourhood of Toulouse and Carcassonne. From this time forward the Inquisition was established in every land, a strict fast was proclaimed in the neighbouring land, and the profane lathe were jealously excluded from the sacred spot which was made ready for the visitation. On the appointed day a state procession proceeded by the banners of the King and the Pope, led the way to a vast amphitheatre, usually in the market-place of a cathedral town, and here, in a solemn altar, the Inquisitors, attired in black, and in the presence of an assembled multitude, marshaled regularly according to order and degree, the "sentences of the Church" were pronounced, while the slow bell tolled a note for the dying, followed by an outburst of execration and execration. The Inquisition of Faith. Long bands of prisoners were then marched on dressed in a vesture emblematical of the torments of the damned in various degrees; and while they were pardoned or spared, others were handed over to the secular arm, and scourged.

CONSIDER TO THE OBEDIENT AND THE FLAMES. In this way the most of the worst evils which could blight a nation, the persecutions of men, the tortures of women, the agonies of death, and the agonies of hell, were then born. To those who love to study the phases of religious faith and the growth and progress of human society. The souls of the Inquisition form

HAPPILY ESCAPED.

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THE ULTRAMONTANE ELEMENT.

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AT CINCINNATI. In this way, the most of the worst evils which could blight a nation, the persecutions of men, the tortures of women, the agonies of death, and the agonies of hell, were then born. To those who love to study the phases of religious faith and the growth and progress of human society. The souls of the Inquisition form

AT MASSVILLE, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 11.—The main shop of the binding works of M. E. Baker, at Massville, was totally destroyed by fire before daylight yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been set by a person who was trying to burn the Amazon, the notorious rascals or outlaws among the last two centuries. Whatever, therefore, adds to our knowledge respecting the evil and brutal monument of the oppression and the horrors of the Inquisition, we direct attention to the voices before us, which predict the overthrow of the history of the Inquisition throughout its existence.

Dr. Bule, in his first volume, to some well-known instances of religious tyranny, but he has nowhere indicated the general causes of such an inquiry should obviously precede a thoughtful review of his subject. The darkest stain on Christendom, the evil which we have so far observed in the Inquisition was, and still is, the most odious of those who really favored the cause of salvation; and, as it is well known, which have been employed by irresponsible and arrogant power, it was frequently directed with little wisdom even for the attainment of its professed object. As it has passed in the world, they still may be seen in the differences between the races which have long felt its influence and those which, happily, are free from it; and its gradual extinction and final disappearance from the face of the earth.

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was going. His reply was about
Down to the house, he said.
I live.

He was shot dead. This is given to
spirit which is reported as existing

CROSBY'S DANGER.
I received the following tele-

gram from Mr. Jackson. Suspend op-

er of Gen. Packard, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Packard greeted me

as his "old friend." They say if they get

the United States troops back

before the resignation of Super-

intendent of Schools, it will be put to death.

I could not hold any interview

in Washington.

I issued a call for the Legisla-

tive body to-day. I heard that fugi-

ves in a remote part of Wash-

ington is the county seat of War-

ren, the facts are, the facts. I will not give

the details of the trouble in

the negroes have had full and

ready for the masses of Mon-

day, to the right of the

and have been negroes. It is

of many who are reported—the

proclaim that, if the

control only by force, they will

ADMIRAL ALEX.

Governor of Mississippi,

AT VICKSBURG.

Dec. 11.—Reports are to the

negroes are returning to the

their usual avocations. The

Admiral last night authorized

to organize a brigade of volunteers

consist of ten companies of fifty

men, and several negro leaders are

now, partly for their own safety,

them. They now

Superiority all negroes

in session, have discovered that

Jefferson Clark has no land what-

ever he has been in office

there are several indictments for

the notorious leader, at

Snyder's Bluff—No pe-

ople's course appears.

Dec. 11.—The corps of Gen-

eral in endeavoring to express

xi without calling

the Federal Government, is

gratified to the Adminis-

tration expressed that, had

he promptly and gallantly in person

much bloodshed would have

LOUISIANA.

RETURNING BOARD.

Dec. 11.—The Returning Board

for the DeSoto Parish election

legislature, because they had no

Supervisor before them. Some

of the Supervisor, gave the return

the report, but they were re-

The Conservatives to-day off-

ered the returns which was filed

with the Court, the ballot-boxes and the

the Clerk, but the Board declined

to examine the ballot-

ASYLUMS.

ILLED BY CARS.

ATCHICHO, Tribune.

Dec. 11.—Charles Hershier,

was instantly killed this

Afton & Great Western Railway.

He had been a brakeman on the

one, but had left their service. He

was on a freight train. In attempting

to stop a car he lost his hold and

car, which passed over him.

REPORT OF HIS INJURIES.

Dec. 11.—Miles Kephart, who

yesterday, at the burning

house, at Cecil, O., died this af-

ter the most intense agony.

SKATING.

Dec. 11.—A son of George

St. Cloud, while skating on the

ice last evening, skated into an

icy hole.

THE SAME MORMON FATHER

MARRIED WITH EACH OTHER.

AT Salt Lake City.

Dec. 11.—After a marriage

of the religious of our Latter-Day

without stopping to discuss the

purpose of this article to men-

tioned in the article.

It is a sample of many such

City and throughout the Terri-

torial had with a liberal-minded

the writer "held" in the same

so were not ordinary friends,

but to one another as though

brothers and in the States.

the kingdom is not to be

much it may afford a solution to

the doctrine that a man may

right over another, as he has

been done to him.

children no in ignorance of

which might help to carry out the

political ends.

AT CORNWALL, England, during

the contest, a curious scene took

place. The Mayor desired and

had a Liberal Com-

mittee. Mr. Lawler, for the Con-

servatives, was the

Chairman of the

Committee.

He was a man of great

energy and tact, and

had a large following.

Recently, a lady living in a

spacious dwelling-house

being temporarily ill,

there was a hole found

in the floor of the house.

So much

had she damaged it, apparently

the general arrangement of a

room, that it was decided to

make a new one.

Mr. Samuel Cox, however,

the latest intel-

ligence on the part of the

Conservative

and the Conserva-

тивы.

Arkansas.

Arkansas went into the

congressional race in Little

Rock, the capital.

It had had sixteen de-

puties, but it was

said that it wasn't a man

that he himself was rather sick

in mind, and a few

months ago he had

been sent to the

Confederacy.

He was a man of great

energy and tact, and

had a large following.

Recently, a lady living in a

spacious dwelling-house

being temporarily ill,

there was a hole found

in the floor of the house.

So much

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Mr. Samuel Cox, however,

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тивы.

ARKANSAS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874.
SAVES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
By mail, \$12.00 [Sunday] \$2.50
Per Week \$6.00 [Weekly] 2.50
Parts of a year, \$12.00 [Sunday] 2.50
For the sake and interests, be sure and give Post-
Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made by mail or express. Post-
Office order, or by regular letter, at our risk.

TEN CENTS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. Hatch S. Afternoon and evening.

HOOLYTHEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School." Afternoon and evening.

MIVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Clark and Dearborn. "Revolving Stage." The Lovers of Life. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hazard street, between Madison and Dearborn. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "David and Goliath." Afternoon and evening.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corporal Moore's Hall, 518 Halsted street. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "David and Goliath." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

W.M. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 29, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting, 7 P.M., every Friday evening, at the Hall, 12 LaSalle-st., for business and social purposes.

APOLLO COMMUNION KNIGHTS' TEMPLE—D. G. BREWER, No. 12, Van Zandt Blairs, P. O.—The Sir Knights of this Commandery, and those desiring to participate in paying the expenses of the annual Grand Chapter, at the Asylum at 11:30 a.m. on Sunday, January 1, 1875, to Ross Hill, By order of Sander C. Myers, Commander.

CHARLES B. BROWER, G. C.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BURNETTE'S COCAINE ALLAYS IRRITATION.

Promotes all kinds of hair growth, especially in the hairless capillaries in the highest degree, thus pro-

moting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. It effects

the hair when parched and dry.

It restores the curled scalp.

It affords the richest hair.

It prevents the hair from falling off.

It promotes the growth of hair.

It is not greasy or sticky.

It leaves no disagreeable smell.

It is the best hair-dressing in the world;

it promotes the GROWTH OF HAIR, and is en-

tirely safe and non-poisonous.

It is the best hair-dressing matter.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

The miscellaneous trade for loans remains fair with the banks. The total activity of the market is less than a fortnight ago, and appears to be lessening. The packers are using much less money than they were; the jobbers get about as much as they want from their customers, which have been unusually good. There still is a fair demand beside these sources. Deposits are increasing somewhat, which makes the market easier. Rates of discount are unchanged at 10 per cent to regular customers, with concessions of 1 or 2 per cent to outside borrowers, with first-class security, on short time. Street rates are 8½ per cent; real estate loans are 9½ per cent.

The clearings are \$4,100,000.

The shipment of currency to the country was considerable. Some money is going to the Lake Superior region, but its aggregate is not large.

Receipts of currency from the country are increasing somewhat, day by day, and some is had from the hog regions.

The rate of New York exchange was par between banks, with few transactions.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the Company's office, on the 15th prox.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

The total imports of specie at New York since Jan. 1, 1874, were \$5,351,763. For the same time in 1873, \$1,750,000.

1874.—\$5,351,763.

1873.—\$1,750,000.

1874.—\$5,351,763.

1873.—\$1,750,000.

The exports of gold and silver have been \$51,595,513 since Jan. 1. The exports from Jan. compare as follows with previous years since the suspension of specie payments:

1874.—\$51,595,513.

1873.—\$50,358,735.

1872.—\$50,358,735.

1871.—\$50,358,735.

1870.—\$50,358,735.

1869.—\$50,358,735.

1868.—\$50,358,735.

1867.—\$50,358,735.

1866.—\$50,358,735.

1865.—\$50,358,735.

1864.—\$50,358,735.

1863.—\$50,358,735.

1862.—\$50,358,735.

1861.—\$50,358,735.

1860.—\$50,358,735.

1859.—\$50,358,735.

1858.—\$50,358,735.

1857.—\$50,358,735.

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1813.—\$50,358,735.

1812.—\$50,358,735.

1811.—\$50,358,735.

1810.—\$50,358,735.

1809.—\$50,358,735.

1808.—\$50,358,735.

1807.—\$50,358,735.

1806.—\$50,358,735.

1805.—\$50,358,735.

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THE CITY.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the Board-room of the provost master, to consider a proposed amendment to the rules and by-laws. The room was densely crowded, the grain and pork men being uncomfortably squeezed together. Cries of "Adjourn to the large hall" were raised, but were overruled.

George M. New, President of the Board of Trade, opened the meeting to order. After explaining the object for which they were gathered there, he referred to the action taken by the Board May 18, 1874, in prescribing that notice of any intended alteration or amendment to the rules or by-laws should be given at a regular meeting, and subsequently posted in a conspicuous place in the Board room for ten days, when it shall be considered at a meeting summoned for that purpose.

THE AMENDMENT. to be considered in the meeting could only be discussed by them, and would be voted upon one week hence. He then read:

In settlements and adjustments occurring under the rules and by-laws, the member shall be held liable for any fixtures or excessive damages for the non-delivery of any contract, but not for any fixture or excessive damage in the case, and all payments and damages in such cases shall be based upon the estimated actual value of the property covered by the fixture.

A. M. Wright, H. A. Townsend, E. B. Baldwin, H. W. Rogers, Jr., Murray Smith, E. W. Preston, and C. M. Collierson, voted in favor of the amendment.

A. M. WRIGHT. of the signers to the amendment, then addressed the meeting. He said that it was not unusual for the signers that he was to bring up the amendment to be adopted as it was presented. Speaking for himself and for the other signers, their plan was to bring the amendment before the Board, and to have it voted from the meeting to attempt to pass any amendment to the rules and by-laws which might tend to lessen the binding character of contracts.

The experience of the past two years had demonstrated that great difficulty was experienced in getting around corners and other juggling transactions, and it was with a view to preventing their recurrence that this matter was broached. He would yield the floor to Mr. Ranney.

H. C. RANNEY. concurred with Mr. Wright in saying that the amendment was proposed for the purpose of clearing up some of the difficulties.

He said that the rule of the Board would not stand the test of law; and, in his opinion, it was advisable that an entire revision of the rules should be made. He therefore took leave to present his views.

AMENDMENT. That all amendments and resolutions now before the Board be referred to a committee of ten, consisting of Messrs. C. E. Culver, A. M. Wright, Thomas W. H. Townsend, E. B. Baldwin, H. W. Rogers, Jr., Murray Smith, E. W. Preston, and C. M. Collierson, to be referred to the Board, to revise the rules and by-laws.

The motion was seconded by H. H. Bush.

The motion, upon being put to the meeting, was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

THE NORTHERN BRANCH OF THE WOMAN'S SOCIETY.

The Northern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church held its quarterly meeting in the First Methodist Church at Evanston yesterday. The attendance was moderately large.

The morning session began at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Prof. Mary in the chair. Mrs. O. A. Willard acted as Secretary.

The report of the meeting of the auxiliary societies Thursday was read and approved.

A discussion ensued relative to the appointment of a farewell meeting. Mrs. Willing explained her action in recalling the notice, and Mrs. Hill had an explanation.

REPORTS.

The Treasurer's report was read and adopted.

Mrs. Hill read a report of the work of the Ladies' Aid, which was of a favorable nature, and was adopted.

Mrs. Bullock read the report for Michigan, which was also adopted, as was the report of the Corcoran Club.

Mrs. Willard from the Committee on Mite Boxes, reported that all matters in that line had been closed up and reported some time before.

Mrs. Willing said that the Committee on Medical Education had no report to make.

MITE-BOXES, ETC.

The following resolutions were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned after a short recess:

Resolved, That the Board directing the practice of the sale of mite-boxes to be paid to the Treasurers of the Medical Education Committee be now rescinded.

Resolved, That we advise all our helpers to encourage the use of mite-boxes in all our Societies.

Resolved, That a District Association be organized in each State, and that each State and also that in the State of Illinois the District Committees ordered by the Board shall be expected to organize and administer a District Association.

The ladies reassembled in the afternoon. A letter from Miss True was read, presenting the report of the Committee on the Sale of Photo-graphs.

Mrs. V. G. Kent moved that Mrs. Willing be requested to make arrangements for photographs of Miss Mason and Miss Schoonmaker, who have been engaged in various enterprises under the name of the Society. Carried.

Mrs. Willing presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State and Assistant Secretaries be recognized as members of the Executive Committee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Mrs. Willing moved the appointment by the Clerk of the Board of the Auditorium for the arrangement for the annual meeting. The motion was carried, and Messedes Steele, Macrading, and Willing were named on the Committee.

At the request of Miss Bullock, the time of the annual meeting was fixed for the second week in March, and the annual meeting on the day following.

Mrs. Willing offered the following, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That we request the Corresponding Secretary to publish in the paper a short report and the names of our friends, a list of such special work as she has given to societies.

Mrs. Kent moved that the paper prepared and read by Mrs. Willing be read again, and that it be reprinted and distributed among the auxiliaries for their information and encouragement.

CARRIED.

Mrs. Willing presented the following, which was adopted:

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CARRIED.

The business of the meeting having been concluded, it was decided not to hold an evening session, as had been intended, and the Society adjourned.

The next quarterly meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Society will be held in Milwaukee on Thursday the second week in March, and the annual meeting on the day following.

THE WORD "SHYSTER."

THE CASE OF WILLIAM H. BUSH.

In the case of William H. Bush vs. Wilbur F. Storey, for libel, the defendant filed some additional pleas yesterday. Mr. Storey has the article on which Bush brings suit as having defamed him in calling him a "shyster," was published for the purpose of giving some information to the public concerning lawyers who practiced in the Justices' Courts, and that the term had no such definite meaning as Bush claimed it to have. The defendant, however, maintained that in some cases the margin for profit did not exceed 40 cents per ton.

Superritent cannot justly be charged with any of the consequences when ignorant persons become smelters, and with the confident satisfaction that he can get away with it, he may be going on their own destruction, turn a car of the warnings of their employers, and try their own methods.

Granting that some smelting needs judgment in buying out, skill in working them, and careful financial management.

Ores have been in the last six months smelted cheaper in Lake City than anywhere in America, and that Oberlin knew that he could have located the largest part of the management. Can any good come out of Nazareth? The answer is, No.

Mr. Wright charged that Mr. Bush patronized the newspapers in the line of advertisements as follows:

"NO DIVORCE, NO FEE, DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CANON UPON EQUITABLE TERMS."

In furtherance of this little business, Bush got up some printed "cut-and-dried" forms for divorce, containing probable and possible causes, which could be altered to suit particular forms, and the general use of respectable members of the Bar. In two of the cases the defendant entered an appearance and

consent, and in these cases the appearance was drawn in the handwriting of Bush himself, and sworn to before him, thus killing two birds with one stone. The young attorney was also accustomed to have his name and occupation pasted on fences, tacked on houses, and insinuatingly posted in all convenient places where it might affect the reputation of the man who lived in ignorance of his transcendent genius as a divorce lawyer. This custom, the defendant intimates, is confined to patent-medicine men, quack doctors, and similar charlatans, but is eschewed by respectable members of the Bar.

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1874.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two car-loads of silkworms arrived in the city yesterday by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. They are destined for Paris, France.

The appointment of this man Smith as Deputy Sheriff was an insult to the citizens and tax-payers of this city.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Mr. Storey introduces a business letter of Bush to the Rev. Mr. Leman, in which the latter invited him on him if he wishes to see a railroad company for an accident he had sustained.

The defendant then alleges that Bush did not know where he was, and had no right to be there. The result was that the man Smith was sent to a regular meeting, and subsequently posted in a conspicuous place in the Board room for ten days, when it shall be considered at a meeting summoned for that purpose.

THE AMENDMENT. to be considered in the meeting could only be discussed by them, and would be voted upon one week hence. He then read:

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